(c) whether the central assistance has been sought by the states for setting up the Dairy Development project; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The share of Orissa to the total milk production in the country is about 0.7961 per cent during 1986-87.

(b) As on March, 1988, 458 Anand Pattern Village level Cooperative Societies were organised in Orissa. The milk production figure from Societies is not available.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Orissa have submitted a proposal to implement a dairy project with assistance from Swiss Development Cooperation. The proposal has been referred to Swiss Development Cooperation for their Consideration.

Fish production

1258 SHRI BASUDEB MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has made commendable progress in fish production largely due to success of co-operative moment in Pisciculture;

(b) if so, the number of cooperative fishery societies in the country and quantity of fish produced by these societies;

(c) the amount allotted and target fixed for production of fish during the 7th Five Year Plan period; and

(d) the steps taken to boost production and incentive given to fishermen for higher production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b) There are 1 National level, 68 State/Central/District level and 7542 primary level fisheries cooperative societies in the country (as on 30-6-1985), with an annual turn over of Rs. 40.28 crore The contribution of the fishery cooperative societies to the total fish production is not very significant

(c) Total amount allotted for fisheries—Rs. 569.54 crore

Fish production target—32.50 lakh tonnes.

(d) The Government have introduced a number of production oriented schemes for increasing fish production by giving the required incentives, as furnished below:

(i) Establishment of 200 Fish Farmers' Development Agencies for development of intensive fish farming in rural tanks and ponds. Under this scheme the fish farmers/fishermen are given financial assistance in the form of subsidy limited to 25 per cent of the total cost for fish pond improvement and first year inputs subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5000 per ha. The subsidy for Scheduled Tribe fish farmers is given at a rate of 50 per cent of the cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000 per ha.

(ii) Infrastructural Development for Fish Seed Production: 35 commercial fish seed hatcheries have been set up for making available quality fish seed to the fishermen/farmers for pisciculture.

(iii) An Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development scheme is in operation in selected maritime States during the VII Plan, for development of brackishwater fish/prawn farming through Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies, establishment of prawn seed hatcheries etc. The scheme provides for extending financial incentives to fish farmers at the rate of 25 per cent subsidy for capital cost and total cost of inputs limited to Rs. 30,000 per ha under the Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies, component.

(iv) Motorisation of Traditional Craft: 5000 traditional craft are proposed to be motorised during the 7th Plan. Subsidy limited to Rs. 7,500 per boat

to meet 50 per cent of cost per boat is given to the fishermen as incentive.

(v) Introduction of 202 improved beach landing craft. The fishermen are given subsidy limited to 50 per cent cost of the boat.

(vi) The Government are encouraging the introduction of a fleet of about 500 resource specific deep sea fishing vessels by import, charter, joint venture and indigenous construction. The incentives include soft loan facilities for acquisition of vessels; 33 per cent subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels etc.

दिल्ली में उचित मूल्य की दुकानें

1259. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
श्री राम नरेश यादव :

क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आबादी में हो रही वृद्धि को देखते हुये दिल्ली में उचित मूल्य की दुकानों की संख्या पूर्णत: अपर्याप्त है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आबादी को ध्यान में रखते हुये दिल्ली में ऐसी कितनी दुकानों की जरूरत है तथा वर्तमान में वस्तुत: ऐसी कितनी दुकानें चल रही है ; और

(ग) इन दुकानों की संख्या में वृद्धि न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी.एल. बैठा) : (क) और (ख) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में (31-7-1988 को) 3394 उचित दर की दुकानें काम कर रही हैं । जिसे अपर्याप्त नहीं समझा जाता है, तथापि, जब भी आवश्यकता होती है अतिरिक्त उचित दर की दुकानें खोली जाती हैं । प्रशासन ने 1987-88 के दौरान 176 तथा 1988-89 की पहली तिमाही के दौरान 80 नई उचित दर की दुकानें खोली है । चलती-फिरती दुकानों के जरिये भी आवश्यक वस्तुएं वितरित की जाती हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Ambitious rice production programme

1260. SHRI BASUDEB MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up an ambitious programme to raise Rice production by 1990;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what are the strategies adopted in increasing production in irrigated and non-irrigated areas;

(d) whether Government have given any special allocation to the States identified for increase in rice production; and

(e) if so, the amount allocated to different states, state-wise for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b) To raise the rice production by 1989-90, the Government of India have formulated a "Special Foodgrains Production Programme—Rice" for implementation from 1988-89 in 106 districts spread over to 13 States. Besides this a "Special Rice Production Programme" is under implementation from 1985-86 in 430 selected blocks in Assam, Bihar, Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. From this year, 1988-89, this programme has been extended to 9 blocks in Tripura also.

(c) The strategies adopted are to (i) increase the coverage under location specific High Yielding Varieties; and (ii) propagate the adoption of improved rice production technology with better and efficient use of resources, through better supply of inputs extension services and improvement of infrastructural facilities.